

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIV.

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## GEORGIA'S MEMBER

### Of the Platform Committee of the National Democratic Party

### GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE RESULT.

### Hon. L. F. Garrard Makes a Magnificent Presentation

### OF THE STRONG POINTS IN THE PAPER.

### It is a Platform Built for Success, and One Upon Which All Democrats Can Unite and Stand.

No man in the late democratic convention attracted more attention than Hon. L. F. Garrard.

Giving there modestly, he was appointed to represent Georgia on the committee on resolutions. The determined stand he took there, and the success which he had in molding the instrument drawn, convinced the members that a new leader had arisen. Garrard's praises soon rang outside of the committee room, and he found himself classed in the front rank.

The Constitution, desirous of throwing all the light possible on the platform, telegraphed Mr. Garrard at a late hour last night for his views. Mr. Garrard's reply, over the Western Union line, is here presented and is worthy of careful perusal:

#### Mr. Garrard's Reply.

Editor Atlanta Constitution: Your telegram message, requesting me to give my views on the national democratic platform, just received, and as my time is very limited, I can only refer to the principal sections contained in the platform.

I was selected by the Georgia delegation as a member to represent the state of Georgia on the national committee.

As soon as the committee convened, I felt that the time had come to stop the policy of accepting cut-and-dried platforms, which are usually sent out to conventions and are formally adopted. The discussion was opened in the committee by a motion offered by myself, that the committee proceed to consider the question of a national democratic platform in the committee of the whole.

#### Garrard Was Successful.

On this motion the argument was extended. I insisted that for twenty-five years the southern states had appeared in the national democratic convention, and were told what was necessary to be done to carry New York and Indiana for the democracy, but that the time had now come when they were brought face to face with the problem of retaining the solid south in the democratic convention, and that the views of the south must be respected in the national platform. The committee proceeded to consider the platform at length, and after they had gone through the matters they desired to bring before the party, the platform and amendments were referred to a subcommittee, consisting of Senator Daniel, of Virginia, Mr. Jones, of Missouri, Senator Bayard, of Delaware, Hon. J. C. D. Atkins, of Tennessee, Hon. Mr. Thompson, of California, Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, Mr. Uhl, of Michigan, Mr. Russell, of Massachusetts, Mr. Charles L. Jewett, of Indiana, and myself.

#### Is Subcommittee.

This committee went into session and remained in session all night, and continued their labors for twenty-six hours, and certainly made a painstaking effort to satisfy the claims of the democracy. By a careful reading of the platform adopted, you will see that almost every material idea in the Georgia platform is covered by the national platform.

#### The Force Bill Prominent.

The national platform makes the force bill its most prominent plank and arraigns the republican party for attempting, at this time, to bring such an issue before the people.

The tariff plank is all that the most ultra-tariff reformer could desire. It is stronger than any demands of the alliance. The amendment which was offered in the convention is good democratic doctrine, but does not make the platform any stronger than it was when it came from the hands of the committee. The fourth section of the platform denounces the reciprocity sham of the republican platform. The fifth plank commits the democratic party to annihilate monopolies and trusts. No party has gone as far on this line and on the line of tariff reform, as has the democratic party in this platform. The democratic party has gone further

in the case of Mathews, I believe, has held this section of the national bank act to be in effect nugatory, and while I would like to have seen a direct declaration on this, I did not think it wise for the democratic party to put into such position of demanding the repeal of a section of that act which the supreme court of the United States has rendered of little consequence. There is great enthusiasm among the democrats on the repeal of the 10 per cent tax. I have heard not a single objection to this plank. It will take from the national bank the power to contract the currency in such a way as to injure the business interests of the country; for such contraction will be speedily followed by the issue of state bank money which, I insist, can be issued under such safeguards as to make it in every way as good as national bank money. This plank was a concession to the south and every section in the platform shows a due regard for the best interests of the people of the south, and I believe that there now exists no earthly reason why all of the democrats of Georgia should not come together and rally around the democratic banner and once more carry it to victory.

#### Civil Service Reform.

The ninth section relates to civil service reform and is about the same as the old democratic platform of 1888. The platform declares in favor of restricted immigration and arraigns the government as incompetent and dishonest. It declares in favor of popular education and protection for the laboring man and for certain reforms which were asked for by the labor organizations of the north, and which are contained in section 20. The labor organizations stated that this is all for which they asked and the democratic convention freely granted their request.

Section 21 of the platform puts the democratic party in opposition to all summary laws.

#### Review of the Work.

This is a brief review rapidly made of the platform. I refer to the fact that I was placed on the subcommittee of the platform committee, not because I consider that I had any peculiar turn for it, but because it was done by the committee at the request of the cotton states, speaking through their members on the floor of the convention hall. I knew what the views and demands of those and various members were and went into the subcommittee with the earnest determination to graft these views on the platform. I labored earnestly to satisfy their demand, for they were identified with the wishes of the people of Georgia, and I believe a careful reading of the platform will satisfy any reasonable man. Very truly yours,

LOUIS F. GARRARD.

#### THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

The National Committee Getting Ready for Its Work.

Chicago, June 24.—Senator Gorman said this morning that the national committee would meet in New York some time between July 10th and 20th, to prepare for the campaign. He had heard, he said, that Mr. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, would be a candidate for the chairmanship. Mr. Quincy, of Massachusetts, had also been talked of. From another source it was reported that Mr. Harrity would not be a candidate.

The morning after the convention finds the city with enthusiastic democratic majorities of whom remained over to have an opportunity of extending their congratulations to General Stevenson, candidate for the vice presidency.

#### To Notify the Nominees.

The committee to notify the candidates for president and vice president of their nominations has decided that this pleasant duty shall be performed about the 11th of July, or near that date. Congressman William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, as chairman of the convention, has been made chairman of the committee on notification. The first visit will be to Buzzards Bay, where Grover Cleveland will receive official notification of his nomination. Thence the committee will proceed to Bloomington, Ill., and convey the same information to General Stevenson. New York will be the assembling point of the various members, and in all probability the committee will proceed from there to Buzzards Bay.

#### The Distractors Still at Work.

Elmer Anderson indicated today that the organization perfected by the Syracuse convention would, instead of attempting to supplant the regular democratic machinery, be used to nominate the candidates for the state campaign. He said he had no fear of any strife on that point. W. A. Beach expressed similar views and added that it would be folly not to continue the Syracuse committee as an active force. He thought they could work in entire harmony with the regular state organization.

#### CLEVELAND WILL COME TO NEW YORK

For the Purpose of Receiving the Committee of Notification.

Buzzards Bay, Mass., June 24.—(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)—It has been learned by The Constitution that Mr. Cleveland's present intention is to remain at Gray Gables all summer, but he will go to New York to receive the committee appointed to notify him of his nomination.

This, it is understood, was determined because it is customary for the presidential nominee to receive the committee on nomination at his residence, and not elsewhere, and Cleveland's residence is in New York city.

#### General Stevenson at Home.

Bloomington, Ill., June 24.—(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)—General Stevenson arrived at home today, and was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome. The town practically abandoned all other business for that purpose.

#### Governor Boies Heard From.

Waterloo, Ia., June 24.—Governor Boies sent the following telegram:

#### "To Grover Cleveland, Buzzard Bay, N.Y.—Accept, here, my congratulations on your nomination for president."

And Twenty-Five or Thirty Are Reported Wounded.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 2 a. m.—(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)—The western express, which left Philadelphia at 9:20 o'clock last evening, collided with a switch engine in the city limits shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. Eight passengers are reported killed and twenty-five or thirty injured.

The Tax Per Cent Plank.

At this point in the consideration of the matters before the committee I wrote out and submitted to their consideration section 8, which is as follows: "We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on state bank issues be repealed." There are two features to the national bank act that have always been antagonistic to the people. The one is this 10 per cent tax on state bank issues, and the other is not allowing national banks to lend money on state bank issues. It comes under his jurisdiction to appoint the managers. The question has not been settled.

## AS OTHERS SEE US.

### How Cleveland's Nomination Is Viewed in Europe.

### POLITICAL ISSUES REMAIN THE SAME

#### Both in British and American Politics.

### THE NOMINATION IS SATISFACTORY,

And Both English and French Newspapers Regard It as Indicative of Success—Other Opinions.

London, June 24.—(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)—Great interest was taken in the proceedings of the democratic convention at Chicago by all the public men of Europe.

The prominence of Mr. Cleveland, as the enemy of the American protective tariff, made him the prime favorite, and his nomination has been received with great favor.

#### Newspaper Opinions.

The Globe, in an editorial today, says:

The two American parties start on equal terms. Each is represented by its strongest champion. From an English standpoint the contest takes on fresh interest by the bold adoption by the Chicago convention of a frank free trade programme. Whether the new departure will gain or lose votes remains to be seen. The McKinley tariff law seems to be considerably more popular than it was when first introduced, a bountiful harvest enabling the farmers to bear its pressure without feeling squeezed.

The St. James Gazette compares the election issues for England and the United States.

The Star today contrasts the dignified silence of Cleveland before and during the Chicago democratic convention, with the ostentations whistling of Blaine and Hayes in Cleveland. The Star says

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If he does not win in the coming election,

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## CAMP NORTHERN.

The Last Week of the Encampment of 1892.

## THE SHAM BATTLE TAKES PLACE.

An Interesting Day in the Encampment Governor Northern and Staff Appear—Camp Notes.

Camp Northern, Ga., June 24.—(Special.) This has been the most interesting day of the whole encampment.

And it has been full of intense excitement as well.

At an early hour this morning visitors to camp began arriving and a steady influx of people has continued throughout the entire day.

At 8:30 the governor and members of his staff arrived, the governor going to Colonel J. D. Boyd's, where he quietly spent the morning. The staff repaired immediately to camp where the time was spent in inspecting the quarters, chatting with the camp officers.

In camp everything was astir from early dawn. The boys rising at 5 o'clock, getting their hard tank and coffee, went on the parade ground for their usual hour's battalion drill. After this they had breakfast and the cavalry finished up on the rifle range.

At 10 o'clock Captain Senn began his inspection of the Second Battalion, which is the Hill City Cadets, the Newman Guards, the Greene Rifles and the Madison Home Guards.

## The Little Brass Cannon.

In the First Battalion the LaGrange Light Guards have a relic of which they are justly proud.

It is a three-inch brass cannon that was given the company by the citizens of LaGrange during the early part of the war.

The company claims the best order in camp in C. L. Smith.

They received from home yesterday a novelty in the shape of a block of ice from the LaGrange Ice Company. In the center it contained a bouquet of fruits that looked tempting and cool. The fruit was served to the LaGrange and Light Guards and the Camp Guards. If the morning was full of interest for the soldiers the afternoon was filled with excitement for the spectators.

At 3 o'clock the Horse Guards, under Captain John A. Miller, rode away from camp to the residence of Colonel Boyd to escort him to the governor. It was intensely hot, but the Guards made a fine show as they filed off on the journey.

At 4:30 o'clock the big cannon of the Atlanta Artillery blomed and simultaneously came, "Turn out the Guard," from the sentinel at post 1, "The governor of the state approaches."

After thoroughly inspecting the camp upon the condition of which he complimented the commandant and officials, he went upon the parade ground to witness the grandest review yet had at Camp Northern. After the governor, Adjutant and Inspector General S. J. Kell, Major Advocate General J. S. Candler, Quartermaster General J. W. Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Brand, Lieutenant Colonel C. D. Boyd, Lieutenant Colonel DeLoach and Lieutenant Colonel Jones, members of his staff had reviewed the troops, the four battalions were near the front while the infantry, artillery and cavalry passed in grand review before them. The battalions were formed in double platoons and presented the most magnificent sight the young generation present ever saw, vividly recalled days gone by to those who had seen troops marching for the front. It was, indeed, a picture to dream over.

**The Sham Battle.**

Following this imposing sight was one of the most exciting skirmish fights ever witnessed even in real war.

The imaginary fox was stationed on the north point of the parade ground. The skirmish was thrown out in extended order in squares of eight, advanced but were repelled, rallied and sent forward. The advancing, the rear line covering the advance, being under cover of the smoke from the rifles in advance. This firing and advancing was kept up for some time, until after six moves of this kind were made. Following this, or the seventh move, the first line advanced by rushes, the second line holding its rank in reserve. The eighth move was an advance by alternate rushes, with the scouts far out in advance. The firing here commenced in good earnest, and was kept up in the kneeling position for quite a while, when the order to fix bayonets was given. Cease fire was sounded, and at the order to charge the advance was discontinued. The attack was supposed to have been successful; the rally was sounded, the forces rallying around Lieutenant Palmer, who was in charge of the skirmishers. The soldiers fired 2,000 rounds of cartridges while the skirmish was in progress, and in addition the gunners, who was stationed on the south point of the park, supported by the battery, opened fire in cover of it, fired 500 shots, which sounded very much like the uneven fire of a regiment of infantry. This gun has a range of 1,000 yards, and will not even ball in a space not wider than three feet in this vast range, which would give the effect of commands, mowing down a whole regiment in a few seconds time. The gun was quite a curiosity.

One of the most attractive companies in camp this week is the Greene Rifles, of Greensboro, commanded by Captain Edward Young, the clever Greensboro correspondent of the Constitution. The company is composed of some of the best young men in middle Georgia. It is an historic organization, having gone through the war as a part of the famous Phillips' Legion. Those who were boys then constitute the fathers of the present generation. Their sons on the drill ground are far above the average and show up conspicuously in the battalion and regimental drills. The company has received its full share of visitors and each one who has been fortunate enough to be their guest left charmed with every member of the company.

The cavalry completed its shooting on the range at the near target this morning. They did much better on the average than the infantry, and the Governor's Horse Guards led the score among the battalions of camp.

Their total score of the Troop Guards called "Saints' Rest." It is occupied by Fred Shafer, Tom Thornton, Duncan Burke and Frank Calloway. The "Saints" have a fine record.

When the Troop Guards' mess call is sounded to fall in to you hear Sergeant Ware give the command, "Fall in according to good looks," while he always makes at least one of the "Saints" wear a "ugly" club of LaGrange. If you want to see pretty horses and fine artillery you should see the Troop's horses and their drill.

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ATLANTA, GA., June 25, 1892.  
The Supreme Issue.

Time and again in their history the white people of the south have presented to the world the spectacle of a united and solid organization, without a break, and without the sign of a division or a faction. This was when white supremacy and white civilization and white home rule were menaced, and history is about to repeat itself.

Our people can wait for tariff and financial reform; they can endure the demonization of silver, and they can yield their presidential preferences, but they cannot and will not stand the slightest tampering with the only safeguards that maintain the peace and order of their commonwealths and the security of their homes.

Stripped of all disguises and deceptive flourishes, the renomination of Benjamin Harrison on a force bill platform, means that a republican triumph will place a bayonet behind every black ballot in the south.

The New York Sun in its leading editorial of yesterday sounds the keynote of the campaign, when it says:

There is one question depending on the election of the next president which, in its momentous importance and vital imperative, must seem to every philosophic observer to exceed every other political question that the people are now called upon to determine. All differences of opinion respecting administrative reform, or silver coinage, or free trade, or personal qualities, or antecedents of candidates—in short, the whole ordinary array of electoral controversies—are, in comparison, of inferior, indeed, of almost trivial, moment. We mean the question whether those southern states which have inherited a negro population surpassing the number of their white citizens shall, by federal law and federal military force, be subjected to the political domination of negroes, to negro legislatures, negro governors and negro judges in their courts, or whether they shall continue to be governed by white men, as now. Now, it makes no difference who may be the president whom the republican party elects. Since Blaine is now permanently out of the line of power, that party is, by its nature and traditions, under the necessity of enacting and executing an election law whose purpose and effort will be to put negroes in control of several of the southern states. There will be some unwillingness on the part of the patriotic minority among the republicans who will revolt at the consequences of such a measure, but their opposition cannot avail. The necessity of the situation will suppress all such resistance. A force bill is the first and inevitable result of a sweeping republican victory in November. On the other hand, and by the nature and necessity of the ideas involved, the success of the democracy is death to the force bill project. Killed in this election, it can never be revived. In this view of the contest, what conscientious democrats can hesitate about his duty? Better vote for the liberty and white government of the southern states, even if the candidate were the devil himself, rather than consent to the election of respectable Benjamin Harrison with a force bill in his pocket.

It will be seen from this that our northern democratic brethren are keenly alive to the danger of the situation. Indeed, as The Sun well says, the anti-force bill plank of the democratic platform is "the essential part" of it, and the fact that Grover Cleveland was nominated on it fairly and squarely by more than two-thirds of the delegates shows that the north and west will help us in this fight if we do our duty.

This is the issue, and no white man in the south and no patriot in the north can think of it without feeling his blood boil in his veins!

After this, let us hear no more mauling about doubtful southern states and the third party. Through poverty and oppression, we have gradually struggled upward from the ashes of defeat, throwing off bayonet rule, and redeeming our land from negro and carpetbag domination, and it is preposterous to suppose that we are now ready to give up the results of our work, and go back to our starting point twenty-seven years ago.

As The Sun very emphatically puts the case, it were better to vote for the devil himself than to consent to the election of Benjamin Harrison with a force bill in his pocket!

This is the sentiment of our people, and it will make the south as solid as granite. It will make the southern whites shun the third party just as they shunned the republican union leagues in reconstruction days. It will bring out every southern white vote for the democratic ticket, and it will so shock the moral sense of the better classes of the north that thousands of republican voters will desert their party, and the popular protest against the force bill two years ago will voice itself in thunder tones in every doubtful northern state as well as in the solid south!

The supreme duty of the hour is to kill the force bill, and the only way to kill it is to elect Grover Cleveland!

That is the situation, and there are mighty few democrats who will look the

facts in the face and then vote with the third party!

## Why Guy Jones?

The presence of Colonel Jones, of St. Louis, as a Cleveland delegate and as chairman of the committee on resolutions seems to have worried a good many people. There is a mystery about this that we are unable to fathom. What is the matter with Jones? To the best of our recollection he is one of the Cleveland men, and a tariff reformer as bold, if not as brilliant, as Editor Watterson himself. We know of no one who has been more conspicuous in urging tariff reform.

Nevertheless, we discover a suspicious tendency on the part of various prominent elements in the convention to ridicule Colonel Jones. George Alfred Townsend drops from his toploft perch to have a fling at Jones, and O. O. Steely, Editor Watterson's own special correspondent, alludes to the St. Louis tariff reformer as "an obscure man, who was somehow made chairman of the committee on resolutions."

The trouble seems to be that Jones, as chairman of the committee, reported a tariff plank that did not fit the extreme views of a majority of the convention, and the plank was hissed and hooted out of the platform in spite of the efforts of democrats very close to Mr. Cleveland to retain it. But why should Jones be held responsible for the tariff plank which he reported? We have the best of authority for saying that that part of the resolutions had received the hearty approval of Mr. Cleveland himself. This fact was practically admitted, and, if any other evidence were needed it would be found in the firm support which Mr. Vilas gave to the resolution which Editor Watterson denounced as a straddle.

The Constitution thinks that it was best under all the circumstances for the party to take an unequivocal stand on the tariff, but there is no reason why Jones should be held responsible for the original resolution. The discussion of the matter in the convention showed that Mr. Cleveland's position on the tariff is more conservative than that of some of his enthusiastic friends; but time alone can show whether he or they are right.

This is the second time that Mr. Watterson has been instrumental in placing Mr. Cleveland on a tariff platform not of his own choosing. In 1888, the experiment was a failure. We hope and believe that it will be more successful in 1892, although the platform goes further than it did in 1888. For one thing, the results of the McKinley law have brought the tariff home to the pockets of the people in a way that they can not mistake, and the discussions that have been going on have aroused public opinion in regard to the enormity of the robbery that is going on.

So much for that branch of the subject. We think Jones did very well. He was presenting not his views, but Mr. Cleveland's, and we have no doubt he is as well satisfied with the platform as it stands as Mr. Watterson. For this and other reasons, we beg leave to suggest that Jones is not an issue—not even a side issue.

## The Democratic Ticket.

Some of our contemporaries, who have less interest in democratic success than in carrying out their own selfish purposes, have conceived the notion that those democratic newspapers which have doubted the availability of Mr. Cleveland will now have to eat crow.

It is the nature of small minds to run perpetually in the direction of silliness, but we should think that the suggestion of crow-eating in connection with the support of Mr. Cleveland would be the end of the competition. It is a suggestion that ought to carry off the nincocompoop prize. If it is eating crow to support Mr. Cleveland after he has been nominated by more than two-thirds of a representative democratic convention on the first ballot, The Constitution hastens to say that it finds the dish very palatable, and it hopes that it and the thousands of sincere and patriotic democrats all over the country who held similar views will always have such a savory meal placed before them.

Nearly every democratic leader of any consequence believed just as The Constitution believed—that Mr. Cleveland would not be an available candidate; but the great democratic party has decided that, so far as Mr. Cleveland is concerned, the question of availability does not count for anything; and in the face of this overwhelming verdict, what do the opinions of leaders and newspapers amount to?

Mr. Cleveland has been nominated, and the enthusiasm which his nomination has created—the harmonious endorsement of the action of the convention from all parts of the country—gives promise of his triumphant election. Available or not available, Mr. Cleveland is popular with the people, and the people have forced his nomination against the advice of those who are supposed to be experts in politics. If to aid heartily in carrying out the desires of the people and the purposes of the democratic party is to eat crow then The Constitution will be ready for another supply whenever this particular dish is disposed of.

It is interesting to observe that the convention carried out its own views without regard to the hopes or fears of those who have led the party. It nominated Mr. Cleveland in the face of all opposition, and went to Illinois instead of Indiana for its candidate for vice president. In this sublime confidence in itself the party has imparted confidence in others, and there will be no doubt in its ranks when election day arrives.

We do not now consider the question whether New York will vote for Mr. Cleveland. It must vote for him, for defeat at this time means a great deal more than it did in 1888. The enthusiasm which nominated the ticket is strong enough to carry it through; and in this campaign, as in all other campaigns in which it has taken part, The Constitution will be found some distance ahead of the band wagon.

When the farmers who are training with the third party are made to feel that democratic defeat means the force bill in the south, they will forget all about the third party.

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The Constitution is entitled to the credit of being the first newspaper that ever woke up the people of an entire state to give them the news of an occurrence which happened after night.

How the story of Cleveland's nomination was sent broadcast is an interesting one.

When the Chicago convention was about to meet, The Constitution determined to lead the union in giving the news.

Special loop wires were run direct into the office, putting the Constitution editorial room in direct touch with Mr. Clark Howell and Mr. E. W. Barrett, in the convention hall. By an arrangement with the Western Union Telegraph Company, the various wires spreading over the state brought up the news and spread it over the state before the chairman of the convention had time to rise from his chair. It demonstrated the wonderful possibilities of the electric telegraph.

For two days people who had learned that they had to only rely on The Constitution for the news, hung around the bulletin boards, which efficient correspondents kept posted up in public places. The night session of Wednesday night was the climax. The Constitution at once sent out a telegram to its correspondents.

"Ask our friends to sit up with us tonight, and we will beat the world in giving them the news."

Answers came in fast that The Constitution's enterprise was appreciated, and the singular spectacle was presented of a state sitting up until daylight. Anticipating the result of the ballot, which was in progress at 3 o'clock a. m., The Constitution sent the direction to the Western Union: "Keep all your wires hot, and scatter the result, regardless of cost."

No sooner were the words, "Cleveland is nominated" spoken involuntarily by the receiving operator, than a dozen senders could almost hear the cheers of a dozen waiting crowds in different parts of the state, who had caught the signal.

All day Thursday telegrams kept pouring in, telling of the wonderful success of The Constitution's news service. The press of matter that day precluded their use, but a few of them are given today, in order to show the appreciation in which The Constitution is held.

## Woke Them Up at Midnight.

Norcross, Ga., June 23.—(Special to The Constitution.)—Through the courtesy of The Constitution, we had the news of Cleveland's nomination at 3 o'clock this morning, and posted the same on the bill board.

Tonight there is great enthusiasm over the nomination of Cleveland and Stevenson. Bonfires and fireworks were displayed in great profusion by the visitors at the Brunswick. We claim the first demonstration in Georgia over the people's candidates. The Constitution Was Two Hours Ahead.

Milledgeville, Ga., June 23.—(Special to The Constitution.)—The people here universally endorse the splendid record of The Constitution, and are loud in praise of its splendid battle for democratic unity. Its service in furnishing bulletins from Chicago, giving the news as it occurred, is a service appreciated. Its bulletin board has been surrounded since Tuesday evening, and the most intense enthusiasm in the wigwam was read here before it got cold in Chicago, and two hours before it came from any other source.

The Constitution Gave Them the News.

Homerville, Ga., June 23.—(Special to The Constitution.)—All last night a crowd gathered around The Times-Enterprise bulletin board, where the Western Union and The Constitution bulletins were posted, and eagerly read as they arrived. The splendid service by the company and by The Constitution was appreciated, and many were the praises accorded to their enterprise. Just as the east showed the first faint blush of the rising sun, came the bulletin announcing Cleveland's nomination. The news was received with cheers for The Constitution.

## The First to Give the News.

Brumby, Ga., June 23.—(Special to The Constitution.)—The Constitution and the Western Union Telegraph Company did their work well in bulletin the news from Chicago.

Monday morning early The Constitution and the telegraph company secured Wright's corner, the most prominent in Brunswick, and by special arrangements erected a blackboard and used the large double plate glass windows to put up bulletins, under which were read and written on the board.

The Constitution was the only paper in Georgia to post bulletins of the convention, and its enterprise was commended on every side.

A dense crowd surrounded the bulletins daily and last night over one hundred people stayed up late to bring the news of Cleveland's nomination.

## Will Always Be Remembered.

Cordelle, Ga., June 23.—(Special to The Constitution.)—The people of Cordelle appreciate the efforts of The Constitution to give them convention news, which has come, fresh and reliable.

The Constitution's liberality and enterprise will always be remembered here with a feeling of gratitude.

## The Most Complete Returns.

Waycross, Ga., June 23.—(Special to The Constitution.)—The Constitution furnished the most complete bulletins to this place. They were posted conspicuously in the postoffice and were largely read by everybody. The enterprise and thoughtfulness of The Constitution in giving the news so promptly are duly appreciated.

## The Constitution Saved Them.

Vienna, Ga., June 23.—(Special to The Constitution.)—As usual The Constitution furnished the news to the people of this section first. The Constitution's bulletins came regularly and were duly posted. Cleveland's nomination was announced here promptly.

One or two short, unimportant "specials" were received by the competitors here Tuesday, but none Wednesday, and the readers of these papers would have to wait until tomorrow to read the news of the nomination were it not for The Constitution's bulletins.

Murphy for Cleveland and The Constitution Talbotton, Ga., June 23.—(Special to The Constitution.)—The Constitution has built for itself a monument here.

Everywhere is heard "Hurrah for Cleveland and the Constitution," the paper that gave them the news.

Fort Valley Appreciates It.

Fort Valley, Ga., June 23.—(Special Dispatch to The Constitution.)—The Constitu-

tion's bulletin service from Chicago for the past three days was considered the greatest courtesy ever shown Fort Valley by any newspaper.

The enterprising Constitution is the toast here among our leading men, as it kept them posted on the status of the Chicago convention every few minutes. Such men as C. G. Gray, Major S. Neil, J. D. Cheeves, J. D. Shipp, J. H. McCormick, S. E. Austin, Dr. H. C. Captain, Dr. H. C. House, F. C. Houser, O. H. and F. O. Miller, and others of prominence, praise The Constitution's courtesy to its patrons, and the people generally say it is unparalleled in the history of journalism.

The Record Eclipse in Sandersville.

Sandersville, Ga., June 23.—(Special Dispatch to The Constitution.)—What is the latest from the national democratic convention? Whenever this question was asked the answer was invariably this:

"The Constitution's specials furnish the latest and most authenticated reports, and you will find them posted at Tarbutton's.

For two days the anxious populace have marveled at the result. The Constitution's bulletin board to hand, and read the reports from the national democratic convention.

The Constitution's reports were in greater demand than any other paper, for the reason that they were in advance of any other reports by at least ten minutes. One great feature about The Constitution's bulletins is that they are direct and frank. The correspondent had provided a spacious and elevated bulletin board, and had procured the pictures of every delegate to the convention, including the cuts of every noted and distinguished democrat in the United States and pasted them around the board so when the delegates were named there was a likeness of his physiognomy could be seen, and the correspondent would give a short review of his public record. Sixteen miniature national flags floated daily over the board, and as the breezes wafted their folds the Western Union, in union with The Constitution, informed our city as to the action of the democratic convention.

Had it not been for the telegraphic report of The Constitution as to who was nominated this city would have remained in ignorance until a later hour.

The Journal's correspondent confessed this morning in the presence of Mayor Roughton and ex-Mayor Cohen that The Constitution had sent the best and latest report.

The Constitution Was Always Ahead.

LaGrange, Ga., June 23.—(Special Dispatch to The Constitution.)—On Monday morning your correspondent got up his bulletin board and hung it out at Mearns, Shoefelt & White's, the most popular congregating place in LaGrange and prepared to display bulletins every minute. Conspicuous placards were sent around notifying the people where the board had been placed.

Colonel E. P. Nawlley—Hope they have done the right thing, but I don't know New York will do.

The News in Marietta.

Marietta, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—The following citizens of Marietta were asked to give their opinion of the nomination of Mr. Cleveland and their replies are here given:

Judge George F. Gober—I am not in politics. The presumption is all right.

Judge B. C. Edwards—I think Cleveland is the strongest candidate that could be elected.

John T. Robertson, clerk superior court—I am satisfied with the nomination. Think he is the strongest man.

Sheriff W. J. Smith—He is the best man we could get. He is safe for all parties.

Rev. E. S. Harris—He is not the best man, but he could be elected.

John T. Robertson, clerk superior court—I am satisfied with the nomination. Think he is the strongest man.

J. O. Lawrence—if he can be elected he will suit us all.

A. J. Arnold—Wrong man.

Professor John Gibson—it's all right.

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**"MOTHER IS DEAD."**

"Come Home," Was the Way the Prisoner's Message Read.

**IT WAS A MESSAGE FROM HOME,**

And Joe Maddox Tore It Open, Eagerly Expecting Glad Tidings, but Told of His Mother's Death.

The tragedies of real life that come to the surface every day often discount the narrative of the story books.

The case of Joseph B. Maddox is an instance of this kind.

Yesterday's Constitution contained an account of the arrest of Mr. Maddox on a charge of cheating and swindling made by James A. Anderson & Co., the clothiers.

Maddox had given the firm a check in payment of a bill which was afterwards dishonored at the bank. He claimed that he though he had money in the bank and when he was arrested he was greatly surprised.

A warrant was sworn out for Maddox and he was sent to jail where he now is.

Maddox belongs to one of the best families in the state and is highly connected.

Mrs. Maddox owns a large interest in the famous Tate marble works, one of the most extensive marble quarries in the United States.

Last night a blue uniformed telegraph messenger called at the jail with a telegram for Maddox.

With eager hands Maddox tore the yellow envelope open, thinking it contained a message of help in his trouble, from home.

But when he read it his countenance fell.

His face blanched, his hands shook terribly and he sank into a chair, shaking all over like a leaf. The telegram was a bitter blow to the unfortunate man. It was very brief, but its few words told a sad story. It said that Mrs. Maddox, mother of the prisoner to whom it was directed, had just died suddenly.

The young man in jail and his mother dead!

"It never rains but it pours" and that ancient saying is never more true than when applied to human affairs.

The first time he was ever in jail Maddox's trouble is increased by the death of his mother. The blow was a fearful one to the young man.

He will most likely go out on bond to-day to attend his mother's funeral.

**AT THE EDGEWOOD.****The Fifth Performance of "Fra Diavolo"—A Good Audience in Attendance.**

The musical as well as the artistic strength of the MacCollin Opera Company was never before so plainly demonstrated as it was on last evening, this being the fifth performance of "Fra Diavolo." A very enthusiastic audience was present and its appreciation of the production showed the splendid estimation in which the company is held by the Atlanta theatrical public.

The company, as before, afforded by a visit to the Edgewood is an operatic rarity that seldom presents itself at popular or even full prices in Atlanta. It is a noticeable fact which has before escaped comment, and that is you will find the services of the same contractors at the Edgewood. Why this is can be readily imagined when it is known what an attraction the MacCollin company is.

To those upon the stage, however, of this aggregation of talented people would require columns, but suffice the remark that the MacCollin combination is great numerically and otherwise.

The Edgewood's patrons are very enthusiastic over all of the people that are included in the MacCollin cast. They are all admittedly first workers, and they work to please the contractors, and also deserve their hearty commendation of a critical public.

Miss Fannie Hall is receiving an unbounded amount of praise for the brilliant work she has lately supplied. Her singing is full of ringingness to respond to the echoes that are showered upon her. Mr. J. L. Apple, Mr. MacCollin, Mr. Pearson, Miss Connelly, as well as Mr. Lechner, Miss Burroughs, and all big favorites, "Fra Diavolo" will be the bill at a matinee this afternoon and tonight. Next week "Iolanthe" will be put on.

**THE UNITED STATES COURT.****Some Interventions Against the Chattanooga Southern—The Accounts.**

Yesterday C. E. James, and Robertson and James, James & Co. and the Citizens' Bank and Trust Company, of Chattanooga, and the Soddy Coal and Iron Company filed interesting claims against the Chattanooga Southern Railroad Company in the case of the Central Trust Company, of New York against the Chattanooga Southern Railway Company.

These claims are for supplies furnished the railroad. Several similar suits were filed a few days ago in this case.

The officers of the federal courts are busily engaged now straightening up their accounts to be submitted to the government. June 30th marks the close of the fiscal year.

**A MIDNIGHT BURGLAR,****Who Paid Nightly Visits to a Houston Street Residence, Bagged by Officers.**

Every night this week Mrs. Bell's boarders in the Houston street has been entered by a burglar, and the burglar has not neglected to plentifully help himself to what he found on each visit.

Other houses in the same locality were burglarized, and the burglaries were punning, as they were cleverly executed.

Detective Looney has been "laying" for that burglar for two days and he thinks he has the man. He is a young negro named Will Brown, but he is a notorious burglar. A large amount of the stolen goods has been recovered.

**THEY GO TO SAVANNAH.****The Ancient Order of Hibernians of Georgia Will Meet.**

The regular state convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will open in Savannah tomorrow.

The Atlanta delegation will be quite large. Among those who will go are: Messrs. C. P. Johnson, J. D. Brady, Jack Hastings, M. M. Blount, H. G. Keen and others.

They leave on the Central train at 7:30 to-night.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.**

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes. 40 Years the Standard. Delicious Cake and Pasty, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome. No other baking powder does such work.

**THE FLAG TO GO UP.**

Daughters of the American Revolution to Raise It

**RIGHT UP OVER THEIR HOUSETOPS.**

The Stars and Stripes Will Wave Over Private Houses July 4th—Some Opposition to It.

It has been a day long, long ago since the union flag was hoisted by woman's fair hand over the roof-tree of family circles in celebration of the glorious Fourth of July. But this year when the bright sun rises on this fair land of old Columbia, beaming down a peaceful benediction on that memorable day it will greet again the stars and stripes unfurled by woman's hands over hundreds of house-top.

It will be the work of the recent organization known as the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

There is quite an interesting little story about it—how this order came to be given out and how some objection to it was raised, for there is some slight objection manifested in several sections of the south against the order.

About a week ago the board of managers of the Daughters of the American Revolution sent out a resolution adopted by the board to the effect that such regent of the society should see to it that the United States flag should be raised over every private residence on July 4th.

This resolution seems to have aroused some objection on the part of some of the regents in southern cities. Not that they are disposed to snub the union flag, they declare, for they claim that their hearts' true loyalty is to that flag in gladness-looking pass, and take it up.

Yesterday two passes were taken up and sent in, and a third was found by the detectives in the hands of a gentleman who had bought it.

These three passes—the same three above referred to—were easily identified as forgeries by the road officials, and had, it was believed, been torn from the stolen pass-book.

Two of the passes had been taken from two men on an outgoing train; when their passes were taken up, the men got off the train, refusing to pay their fare.

With the three passes Detective Bedford looked into the mystery and found nothing to indicate that of Stephen P. Roberts, a young white man, last night.

Roberts was locked up. His room was afterward searched, and the missing pass-book was found behind a trunk.

Last week Roberts went to the Georgia, Carolina and Northern office here, and applied for a station. There was a report that the road could not offer him one, so thinking that the road could not give him a good man, a pass was given him to Athens, as the officials thought he might find a good place there. But after a night's absence, Roberts returned, being unsuccessful on his trip.

On the day of his return, Roberts called at Mr. Cloud's office. Mr. Cloud says he stepped out of his office for a moment, leaving Roberts alone. Not long after Roberts left he missed the pass-book.

A case of cheating and swindling is booked against Roberts on the police docket. He was carried to jail last night and will be kept there until his trial comes up.

**A STOLEN PASS BOOK**

Tale of a Theft and the Sequel to It.

**THREE PASSES FURNISH A CLUE**

Which Followed by Detective Harvey Bedford, Leads to the Arrest of a Young Man.

Railroad passes Nos. 864, 865 and 866, furnished the clue to a case densely involved in mystery, which the city detectives worked up yesterday.

With these passes in hand, Detective Harvey Bedford went to work to discover who had held them, and most important of all, who had issued them.

For the passes were forgeries, and the blank spaces on them had been filled out by some one other than those authorized to write passes on the Seaboard Air-Line.

Two days ago Mr. O. L. Cloud, an official of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad, placed the matter in the detective's hands.

He said that on Monday he was missed from his office a book of blank passes. The pass book was lying on a desk in Mr. Cloud's office. Each pass was signed by Superintendent Winder.

The road officials were very anxious to have the thief discovered in order to prevent forged passes being imposed upon them.

Every conductor on the road was instructed to watch out for every mysterious-looking pass, and take it up.

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He wants five hundred.

**He Wants Five Hundred.**

**Moore Bentley Says the City Has Allowed His Property to Be Damaged.**

Moore Bentley, the well-known barber, is the plaintiff in a suit against the city.

He says that he is damaged in the sum of \$500.

The plaintiff filed in the city court alleges that the city is the owner of a piece of property situated on Peters and running back along McDaniels to the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. There, for a long time, he has been running a restaurant and candy store, and until the grade of the road was changed enjoyed a brisk and profitable trade.

A few weeks ago the city allowed the grade of McDaniels to be raised, the grade of the road to be raised, and to lift the bridge for a distance of five feet. The result was that when wagons attempted to cross the bridge, which ran abruptly from the ground, they invariably fell back upon the plaintiff's house. He was also damaged in the loss of trade that resulted from the change of roadway, deserted the street to be almost literally deserted as a thoroughfare.

He has found no one to whom he can apply for compensation.

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## ATLANTA SHUT OUT.

Mobile Managed to Do the Visitors Up.

## HOSKINS'S ARM DID THE WORK.

Friend Was Put in the Box and Made a Good Showing, but 'Twas Too Late—Other Ball News.

The Atlantas were shut out by Mobile yesterday.

The blue-clad boys were simply unable to touch Frank, the star twirler in black. Hoskins started the box for Atlanta, and in the first inning made Mobile a present of the game. He was wild, distressingly slow, and Kelly's men prunted by it to the extent of three runs before a man.

That lead could not only not be overcome, but it took the heart out of Atlanta, allowing Frank to make monkeys of them.

Hoskins was taken out after the first, and Friend went in the box. He pitched a good game, giving up only four hits and striking out eleven men.

Fowler went to first on the very first foul ball. Hoskins pitched, and then Schaub came up and hit. That gave Fowler second and Schaub first. O'Connell stepped to the plate, and Hoskins's first ball was so wild that both runners moved up a base. O'Connell struck out. Frank hit to second, but before Ardner could field the ball to Porter, Fowler crossed the plate and Schaub went to third. Behne faced Hoskins and Friend started to score on Hoskins's first delivery. Porter attempted to assist Ardner in stopping Frank in his base stealing, but the throw was wild and let both Frank and Schaub in. Behne was presented with first. Tanner flew out to Colclough and Westlake flew out to Dailey.

Those three runs settled the game.

Prescott struck out, Friend fouled out to Schaub and Porter went out at first on Fowler's assist.

Hayes made a hit off Hoskins and Daniels came up. Then Hoskins was moved to the bench. Friend was brought into the box and Campfield was sent to center. Daniels flew out to Key, who aided Dailey in retiring Hayes at first.

It was a pretty, quick, double play.

Fowler hit a double, but Schaub went to first from McGaugh's Dallenbach.

Ardner got his first on a fumble by Westlake and Key sacrificed him to second.

Colclough went out to O'Connell on a fly and McGaugh struck out.

And so it was throughout the game.

In the fourth, when rain was threatening, Ardner threw the ball wild purposely and was fined \$10 by the umpire.

MURRAY DEPOSITS A FORFEIT FOR ED ENGLES TO COVER.

EDDIE, THE MONEY IS UP.

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A NEW CAPTAIN ELECTED.

Lieutenant Amos Baker Is Made Captain of the Atlanta Zouaves.

The Atlanta Zouaves had aousing meeting in their armory last night.

Lieutenant Amos Baker, by a unanimous vote of the entire company, was nominated for the office of captain. He is a thorough soldier and an expert tactician.

The nomination will be ratified as soon as Colonel Calhoun appoints a day.

The other officers are First Lieutenant Walter E. Dean and Second Lieutenant J. E. Borden.

To the Georgia Weekly Press Association.

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER

IS FROM

CATERPILLAR H. P. A. E.

Score by innings:

Mobile 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 6

Atlanta 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Summary—Earned runs—Mobile, 1. Bases on balls—Mobile, 4; Atlanta, 2. Bases given for hits—Mobile, 10; Atlanta, 11. Runs—Porter, 3. Struck out—By Friend, 11; Frank, 7; Hoskins, 1; Stolen bases—Fuller, 8; Schaub, 1; Tanner, 1; Westlake, 1. Sacrifice hits—Schaub, 1; Hayes, 2; Colclough, 2; McGaugh, 1. Umpires—Hofford.

The Telegram From Mobile.

Mobile, Ga., June 24.—(Special)—Mobile took today's game, which was extremely exciting. Frank was invincible, not a hit being made from his delivery until the sixth inning, when Porter dropped a little fly ball of second base; again in the seventh, Key, the former Southern League umpire, now playing third base for Atlanta, knocked a fly ball of second, and Ardner duplicated the feat in the ninth. This was the sum total of their bat-ting strength, and although Mobile made six fielding errors, the visitors failed to score. Key was on third base in the ninth inning with two men out, when McGaugh came up and gracefully fanned the atmosphere. Hoskins started in to pitch for Atlanta, but his arm gave out and Friend replaced him. Scott's good will-hand game, and Ardner's weather, was the saving. In the fifth inning it began to rain when the Mobiles went to the bat and Frank, Behne, and Tanner struck out in succession. In order to get a game played in canary weather, the officials made a compromise. When the third man fanned it rained raining and the game was accordingly played out in full. The Atlanta team is badly crippled by the absence of Long, Hill, and Berryhill, and that the game was not played off the day it was shown to be a strong as any of them.

ON CINCINNATI.

A Spiritless Game in Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala., June 24.—(Special)—The game this afternoon between Birmingham and Montgomery was spiritless on both sides.

Men of both clubs playing like hired men while the manager is not watching. It was not a slugfest, with either side the heavy hitting consisting of a two-base hit, each club and a three-base hit.

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